## THE LINCOLN PLOT.

Arnold's Story of Cruelty at Dry Tortugas.

## PUNISHMENT OF CONSPIRATORS.

He Charges His Captors With Making Their Jail a Hell.

They Were Kept in Irons, Lived in Water-Told Him-Private Soldiers, as Well as

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In a short time a damp and unhealthy dungeon was placed in readiness to receive us, through which but little air could penetrate, and on Oct. 18 Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, Mudd, Spargler, O Laughlin and my-eif vere removed to these selected quarters and herded together like so many cattle.

The doors for the first few days were always kept closed, with an armed sentinel walking to and fro from his seat, closely guarding against any approach to our

Soon leg irons were introduced, and each ironed, with the exception of myself, they remaining off me, because I was engaged in writing for some of the officers at post

Wher the instructions contained in Gen. Newton's communication of Sept. 3 had been looked into, the ringleaders of the plot ferreted out and placed in irons, the commanding officer, to prove how willingly the duty of his superior, and likewise of himself, had been performed, penned the following communication to the War De-

Brevet Lieut -Col. Samuel Breck, Assistant COLONEL: I have the honor to report that when I relieved Major Willis E. Craig, 161st New York Volunteers, of the command of this post, he failed to turn over to me any particu-lar order or instructions relative to the confinement of State prisoners at this post, and to-day, for the first time, learned from Brig. Gen Newton, commanding Department of Middle Florida, that instructions had been sent to the commanding officer of this post to keep them in close confinement when not at work. When this post was visited by Major-Gen. Foster, commanding Department of Florida, on the 14th day of this month, he gave me instructions o put them in close confinement, and I have accordingly fitted up a dungeon to carry out his instructions, but I had never until this day known anything in regard to the orders from the War Department. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Sig ed] GEO E WENTWORTH. [Sig ed ] GEO. E. WENTWORTH.

Major Eighty-second United States Colored

Infantry, commanding. What mind among those mazy windings can unearth the cause of all these secret machinations? Everything connected so far as to the cause assigned for the placing of us in irons is concerned has been re-

worth for our reception-forced to labor daily, heavily ironed about our feet, our footsteps closely followed by an armed guard (black), denied intercourse with every one upon the island and locked within our gloomy dungeon at sundown.

CAPTORS CHANGED FOR THE WORSE.

This continued unchanged until the arrival of the Fifth Artillery, Brig.-Gen. Bennett H. Hill, commanding. The rations issued at this time were putrid, unfit to eat, and during these three months of confinement I lived upon a cup of slop coffee and the dry, hard crust of bread. This is no exaggeration, as many others can testify to its truthfulness.

Coffee was brought over to our quarters in a dirty, greasy bucket, always with grease swimming upon its surface; bread, rotten fish and meat, all mixed together- and thus we were forced to live for months until starvation nearly stared us in the face.

When the Fifth Artillery arrived and we looked upon the faces of men of our own color and race, we felt greater security for our lives. We did not think it possible that worse men could be found upon the face of the earth than most of the officers connected with the Eighty-second United States Colored Infantry; but we soon found that we had traded off the witch for the

As for the enlisted men, or private sol diers, both white and black, I must say that we were treated by them with the utmost kindness and consideration, which shall ever be remembered with the most grateful feelings.

It was but a short period before the hatred of the officers of the Fifth Artillery became visible and felt in more instances than one. Their arrival dated from about Nov. 13, when Gen. Hill assumed command of the post.

Frequent visitations were made by them to our quarters without a word being spoken or a question propounded, they looking upon us as if we were wild beasts and concocting some plan to degrade and further

WE CAN DO WITH YOU AS WE PLEASE. First Lieut, William Van Reed, adjutant, being officer of the day, O'Laughlin determined to ask him the cause of his being placed in irons. O'Laughlin stated to him it was not in conformity with the findings of the court; that sentence did not call for such inhuman treatment at the hands of his jailers; that he had conformed to every requirement since a prisoner in the hands of the Government, never violating any rule governing the command and firmly protesting against such barbarous treatment. Lieut. Van Reed walked up and down

our quarters, in his insignia of rank, and

Sir, your sentence is nothing; we can do with you and to you just as we please," and, without further comment, abruptly left our quarters.

If a subaltern officer could thus set aside the findings of an entire court of officers. also override the modified sentence of the President of the United States, he possessed more real power over us than either and had it in his assumed power to ignore the findings of the court in its entirety, and, if so desired, could order us on sight to be taken from our cell and executed in like

ignored by a subaltern officer in the service of the United States!

The time was fast approaching when I, like unto the others, was to be made again to feel the iron heel of the despot sent to overlook and guard us. It could be read in the eyes of each officer as he approached, could be viewed in their many consulta-tions after and during a visit to our quarters, as they slyly gazed from one to the other, after looking upon my limbs, un-shackled as yet.

ARNOLD AGAIN PUT IN IBONS.
On Nov. 17, 1865, Capt. George W. Crable,
First Lieutenant United States Artillery,

First Lieutenant United States Artillery, came into our quarters accompanied by the sergeant of the guard, and in a very gentlemanty manner thus addressed me:

"Arnold, I have a very painful duty to perform, but I am forced, as you are aware, to carry out and obey the orders from my superiors, no matter how grating against my feelings they may be. I am ordered by Gen. Bennett H. Hill to place you in irons, he having received orders to that effect from higher authority, as turned over to him by Major Wentworth, just relieved in command of the post."

I protested against it as a violation of I protested against it as a violation of the organic law of the land, both civil and nilitary, and also of the sentence meted as by the military commission. I in-

rmed him that I was a prisoner, it was ue, but that no act of my life had justly erited me to be imprisoned, much less

merited me to be imprisoned, much less incarcerated and weighted down by galling chains, and cried out against such a shameful abuse of power.

He replied that he was grieved to have to perform the duty, but that there was no alternative left but to strictly follow the order assigned him. The sergeant of the guard was then ordered to execute the command, and I was ironed in like manner to the others. We five constitute

We five constituted the chain gang at Dry Tortugas. We were worked by our-selves, denied all intercourse with every one upon the desolate island, our footsteps were always accompanied by an armed guard and we were forced, in this condition, perform the most menial and degrading

work upon the key.

From Nov. 17 until Dec. 14 my person and the others were dragged here and here, from morn until night, working in legrading chains, made, in every instance hat presented itself, to perform the filthiest obsthat the Provost Marshal could hunt up.

Jobs that the Provost Marshai could hunt up.
CHAINS OFF AFTER A MONTH.
Things continued thus until Dec. 14,
when the prisoner employed as clerk to
the commanding officer was released from
confinement by order from the War Department. I was sent for, desired to furnish a specimen of my handwriting, which I did, and from that date was employed as clerk in the Adjutant's office.

clerk in the Adjutant's office.

The noise arising from the clanking chains upon my feet, when walking about the office, soon grated upon the ears of the commanding officer, who, in consequence thereof, in special post order, relieved me from the irons, indefinitely, but kept the others will ironed and commend at labor thers still ironed and occupied at labor,

s before mentioned.

I had been in the office but a few days when orders were issued which separated me from my only companions upon the island. I was transferred from my dungeon to the I was transferred from my dungeon to the general guardhouse, denied communication or intercourse with the few with whom I was individually imprisoned, forced to dwell amid the confusion and noise abound-

ing among numerous sentinels.

This was of anything but a pleasant nature to my senses. I could not conceive why I had been relieved of suffering of one kind to have another heaped upon me of just as bad a nature, and I determined, if possible, to have it corrected in

In a communication addressed to the In a communication addressed to the commanding officer I requested to be returned to my former place of confinement, for, although a dungeon, it was far preferable to the guardhouse where I was then confined; that there were no consequences attending the change of situation; that instead of being an amelioration of my condition I found it an aggravation. My request was complied with and I was again placed in the dungeon with my companion, request was complied with and I was again placed in the dungeon with my companion, which fact had the tendency to ruffle the disposition of the post adjutant by whose order I had been placed there (without the sanction or knowledge of the commanding officer), as he remarked to me afterward, stating that he placed me in the guardhouse to prevent the contents of communications received at the office height divided. cations received at the office being divulged to the inmates of my quarters.

HIS CHARGES OF CRUELTY. our dungeon, remaining until carried out

our morning labors at sunrise. With the arrival of the Fifth Artillery at the post the regulations which had been it force were changed, and cruelty became the order of the day. Not only were pris-oners the recipients of it, but to a very great extent it prevailed over the enlisted men, recruits just arrived to fill up the different companies, which had been reduced through expiration of terms of enlistment.

There was scarcely a day that passed but that ten to fifteen would be seen, carrying

from morning until night, heavy cannon balls upon their shoulders, and often continuing for days as well as nights.

To fall to salute an officer was a sure forerunner of punishment, when, in fact, at times it was impossible to distinguish them,

hey not being clad in their required uniform. The manual of arms was drummed into the recruits with the butt end of the musket, and the different evolutions of the ommand were first learned in the regions f the back, legs and breast, the drilling

LIVED IN FLOODED CELLS.

We remained in our dungeon quarters intil some time in the month of February, 1868, at which period our removal took of the quarters, it becoming flooded with water to the depth in places of one foot, created by the rains and leakage through the walls. This had been so, thore or less, ever since our confinement there, but will become so, plain that their all-sections. until it became so plain that their all-seeing eyes in all else could not fail but to notice it. The health of each had become very much impaired from confinement in this malarious dungeon, and when it was announced that we were to be removed to other quarters we heralded the change with joy, feeling

that we would be able to regain our health somewhat by coming in contact with the pure, fresh sea breeze. In this, however, we were sadly disappointed. Our quarters were placed imme-diately over the sally-port of the fort, the casements so constructed that we obtained ess fresh air and ventilation than in the quarters we had been removed from, and to make it more confined and unwholesome an eight-inch wall was erected between the arch division dividing the casements, thereby darkening the quarters and break-ing of ever particle of air from the sea. On the water side, fronting our quarters, occasionally a glimpse of the sky above could be had, but beyond this—nothing.

There were three windows, measuring five feet long and six inches in width, set about two or three feet in the wall, distant from the ground floor about seven feet, com-pletely breaking off all view to the outer world and preventing the breeze, so neces-sary to health, from being obtained. The wall here, as heretofore, was a mass of sime, produced from the dampness of the

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM AND INSECTS.

For months—yes, over a year—were we quartered in this filthy place, having as companions in our misery every insect known to abound on the island, in the shape of mosquitoes, beddings, roaches and scorpions, by which, both night and day, we were tormented. Our limbs, drawn in were tormented. Our limbs, crantracted

from the dampness, though a wreck, my iron constitution outlived it all. When asking that an ameliorating change

venting the approach of any one to our quarters, excepting when accompanied by the officer of the day, the commanding offi-cer or surgeon of the post. We were made a show of when any Nabob or officers came

upon the island, to whom we were not permitted to speak, standing like so many statues in their presence.

Officers whose minds should have been clear to act with justice were reveiling in intoxicating beverages, and frequently to such an extent that they dwell on earth as such an extent that they dwelt on earth as in a dream, relentlessly carrying to ex-tremes visionary orders under an assumed authority when laboring under impaired functions produced through too copious draughts upon the bottle.

CANNON BALL PENALTY FOR SOLDIERS The prisoners and soldiers received the full benefit of their wandering minds. The emaciated prisoner could be seen performemaciated prisoner could be seen performing his daily labor weighted down in chains, with heavy balls attached. Another, for some supposed dereliction of duty, could be seen marching around a ring under the torrid heat of the sun, weighted down by monster cannon balls upon his shoulders.

I have seen them fall within their tracks, unable to perform the inhuman duty exacted, from sheer exhaustion, to be then thrust within a dungeon, to remain until strength was sufficiently restored to resume the barbarous task. I have seen them susthe barbarous task. I have seen them sus pended between heaven and earth by their thumbs, and every species of inhumanity that the mind of man could invent was

heaped upon both prisoners and soldiers, slaves beneath the petty tyrants' control. This and much more, which I will in due time disclose, was practised within that stronghold, built to protect freemen and uphold liberty, while our starry banner waved majestically in the breeze, emblem of liberty to the world as seen from afar. but beneath which tyranny prevailed, devis ng means to surpass the cruelties inflicted in barbarous ages IRONS ORDERED STRICKEN OFF

Our condition remained unchanged until some time in the month of February, 1866. when a communication was received from the War Department asking to be informed whether or not Dr. Mudd, as reported by his wife, was working in irons, and, if so, to relieve them at once.

Orders were received that night to dis-

continue the irons, and from that period out we were all released from that uncalledfor and unsanctioned cruelty and indignity This, with other communications hereto-fore mentioned, conclusively established the fact that a base subterfuge had been practised upon us to gratify alone the evi passions of those who were prejudiced against us

Shortly after our change of quarters Co-George St. Leger Grenfell, who had been made to bear in part the same harsh injutice as ourselves, wrote a communication to the commanding officer, Gen. B. H. Hill, asking the reason why he had been placed in irons, as the same reasons could not be attributed to him as to the others, from the fact that he was upon Governors Island at the time Mudd made his attempt at escape, and certainly could not have been connected the rewith, nor have any knowledge thereof. In fact, he did not have been grounds for the irons, he asked that they be struck off and other quarters assigned

him.

The next day he was relieved of the irons and assigned to other quarters, the General having found that there were no orders in his case, after the old Colonel had suffered through their injustice for six months.

SCENE OF CONSTANT BARBARITY The only view from our quarters was the inside of the fort. There were but few things that occurred within its environs but that came under our observation, be-cause directly beneath was the guardhouse, the chief point where the barbarities were practised and inflicted upon prisoners and soldiers. At this time it was an every day occurrence to behold men plodding around a ring, both day and night, carrying logs and cannon balls, the balls varying in weight from 24 pounds up to 128 pounds.

To be reported was enough to award punishment, neither soldier nor prisoner being allowed to utter a word in his own defence. To look sideways at an officer was the forerunner of a bail to be carried two hours on and two hours off, frequently for a week or ten days. There was a soldier by the name of Wheeler, Company M. Fifth Artillery, who was required to carry a ball man and having a family dependent him.

(To be continued to-morrow)

SPUN OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH. The World Taken in by a Yarn of Massacre and Cannibalism

A great many newspapers and geographi al magazines published last spring a harrowing story of the fate of an exploring expedition sent to New Guinea by the Paris newspaper, La Patrie, Dr. Henry Rouver had returned to France with the

melancholy particulars. He reported, in brief, that his exploring party had penetrated a short distance inland on the south coast of the great island when they were treacherously attacked by natives, who killed twenty-five men. four of whom were whites. Thirty-three

officer not being particular as to what part of the body the blow was given.

Our close proximity to the guardhouse afforded every opportunity of becoming conversant with the many different acts of crueity and tyranny practised, which I will be a large property of the savages preparing the bodies of his murdered friends for the cooking pot.

They had begun to roast the body of the unfortunate Mr. Haganbeck when, just in the nick of time to save the horrified doctor. a rescue party burst through the woods. having heard the screams of the men. The doctor owed his life to the prompt appearance of these rescuers. In other words, he lived to fill several columns of La Patrie with the gruesome details of this terrible event.

Every newspaper that was worth its salt repeated the sad story. The periodicals of learned and dignified geographical societies gave it considerable space.

Petermann's Mitteilungen, one of the most scientific publications, thought that the tragical affair might have been indirectly the result of the doings of a person named Kroesen, who had been sent to inflict punishment upon natives for stealing property from white men in the British domain. The magazine said that according to the logic of the Papuans they would be likely to hold any white men whom they might catch responsible for the acts of other whites

One little fact mentioned by Petermann's Mitteilungen might perhaps have aroused suspicion as to the veracity of Dr. Rouyer This was that nothing whatever had been heard in the geographical world of the activity or even of the existence of the exploring party before the massacre oc-

The same journal now desires to withdraw its report of Dr. Rouver's story. It says that investigation proves that the report of the massacre of the French expedition on the south coast of New Guinea was "a frivolous invention of an alleged Often during our confinement in the place buckets were used to bail out the collected water, it having been found necessary to dig deep holes and gutters to catch the water, thereby preventing our quarters becoming flooded all over.

For months—yes, over a year—were we For months—yes, over a year—were we having as

enzorg.

The able narrative of Dr. Henry Rouyer, sad to say, must be relegated to the realm of fable. It is not the first time that the manner to others.

What a parody on justice! After that long-drawn-out trial, with its horrors attending for months, its findings to be thus when asking that an amenorating change sad to say, must be relegated to the realm of fable. It is not the first time that the made, no notice was taken thereof; in fact, it grew worse, if possible, for the mind of man to conceive such to be possible. A guard stood at our doorway constantly, pre-interesting, of geographical exploration.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF THE LINE JUST COMPLETED.

England at First Refused to Help Hear the Cost-She Now Telegraph Lines Around the World An Undertaking Declared Inpossible Successfully Carried Out.

After long discussion and many delays and difficulties, due in part to the hostility | a farthing toward laying the cable. which the great project aroused, the British Island to Fili, 2,093 miles; Fiji to Norfolk | by the colonies interested. Island, 961 miles; Norfolk Island to New Zealand, 537 miles; and Norfolk Island to Queensland, 834 miles.

Alaska and Japan

project and it was widely discussed in Ergland with the idea of laying a British cable | The fact that Great Britain had no

ENGLAND'S PACIFIC CABLE, and relaying the messages. This is the plan that has actually been carried out

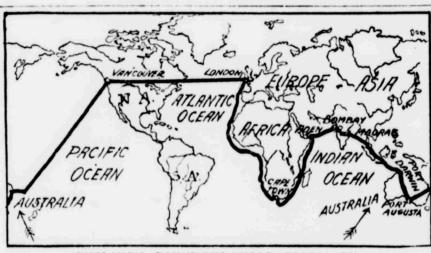
Mr. Bright's prediction as to the depths along the route has been fulfilled in a remarkable manner, though the data on which he founded his statement were very meagre. In surveying the route some 1,900 soundings over 500 fathoms in depth were made. The greatest depth along the entire route is 3,200 fathoms but the general average s much less.

The financial aspects of the enterprise were then discussed. The British Government finally in 1899 declined to contribute

Mr. Chamberlain definitely announced cable across the Pacific is at last completed | that the most the Government could do and open for business. The length of the was to pay an annual subsidy of \$100,000 for able, allowing 10 per cent. for slack, is 7,986 | a period not exceeding twenty years. He nautical miles. It extends from Vancouver | said the Government was of the opinion to Fanning Island, 3,561 miles; Fanning that the cost of the cable should be borne

It was only after public opinion in Great Britain had exerted much pressure on the authorities that the Government This great enterprise has been talked finally decided to become responsible for about ever since 1870. About that time | five-eighteenths of the cost of the cable Cyrus W. Field evolved a scheme for con- The total cost has been nearly \$10,000,000, necting California with China by way of of which Great Britain and Canada have paid five-ninths, New Zealand, one-eighth The British were much interested in the and the Australian States have divided the

remainder among them.



ENGLAND'S ROUND-THE-WORLD TELEGRAPH. Touching on no foreign shore except at two Portuguese i-lands in the Atlantic

eet was impracticable, largely on account

For some years nothing more was heard of a British cable across the Atlantic. But inking British Columbia with Australasia came into view and was examined in all its

As soon as the enterprise began to be very came forward and urged all sorts of physic carrying it out. It was asserted, for ex- belonging to her ally, Portugal. ample, that a cable to extend across the Pacific could not possibly be worked; also that it would be impossible to repair the cable because the depths were undoubtedly very much greater than those encountered In the Atlantic

John Bright, a firm friend of the project, combatted this view. He asserted that from all the facts known with regard to the Pacific the maximum depth to be encountered in laying the cable would probably be found near the Fiji Islands, where t would be necessary to submerge the

able in from 3 300 to 3,400 fathoms He pointed out on the other hand that futed by their own correspondence.

We were closely confined, when not at work, in this damp and ill-ventilated dungeon, prepared by Major George E. Wentworth for our reception—forced to labor 3,200 fathoms and that this was only one ordinary business is concerned.

nes then in successful operation. The difficulty of sending despatches over is very evident. long a cable, he declared, might very easily be obviated by landing the cable at

across the Pacific. The conclusion finally round-the-word communications except reached, however, was that Mr. Field's pro- through a number of foreign countries was the great argument that brought about of the prevalence of ice in the northern re- the real z tion of the project. There were gions and the consequent difficulty of erect- lines of telegraph stretching from Enging and maintaining the connecting land land to India and Australasia by way of he Mediterranean and the Red Sea, around Africa and across Europe and Siberia. But every one of these lines of communication t last the scheme of an all British route | would certainly be broken at once in the event of a great European war. A cable across the Pacific from Canada

o Australia would obviate this peril. With the completion of this cable England has eriously considered apparents of the schene | telegraphic communications around the world which touch only British soil except cal and mechanical difficulties in the way of | at the Cape Verde Islands and Madeira, Thus in the event of war the whole ma-

chinery of England's vast commerce may be diverted from the European and Asian routes to a route that is practically all British. The English, therefore, believe that the new cable will guarantee to an important extent the security of their trade. Another advantage of the new line wil e the large reduction in the cable rates to Australasia. The rates from South

Australia to British Columbia by way of London have been as high as 6s. 3d. a word and if the message was sent from Nev Zealand, the rate was increased by the local charge to as high as 7s. 5d. a word, which was almost prohibitory as far as It is said that the rate between British

Columbia and Australia will now be rewas that a Pacific cable would encounter | duced to two shillings, or 50 cents a word. difficulties, so far as depth was concerned. The importance of this reduction to the extending from the border toward the centre DINNER SETS. Wishing to purchase for only slightly greater than in the case of business correspondence between these two great members of the British Empire | which sell at \$100.00 a dozen. These new the Limoges china dinner sets which we are

It is estimated that about 2,000,000 words

may be transmitted over the new cable in various islands on the way across the ocean | a year

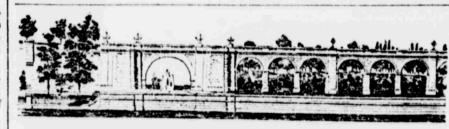
NEW RIVERSIDE BEAUTIES. Finest Driveway in the World When

Lafayette Extension Is Made Plans for the extension of Riverside Drive will be submitted to the Board of Estimate at its meeting next Friday. The engthening of this picturesque thoroughare has long been advocated, but it has been left for the present administration to undertake seriously the work of carry-

ing out the improvement.

ie tracks of the New YORK Central, but at such a height that the perspective of the river and the cliffs beyond is not shut out. Leaving the estate of Robert Hoguet on the right, the roadway at 143d street broadens until its width is nearly three hundred feet.

Between 145th and 155th streets there are o be constructed three bridges of ornate design to carry the driveway across intersecting streets which fall te ow the grade of the new thoroughfare. The most elab-orate of these bridges will be at 155th street. It will form a series of masonry arches and will be at an elevation of sixty Beginning at Seventy-second street the drive now stretches only as far as Grant's tomb and the Claremont. The new plans



VIADUCT OVER TRINITY CEMETERY AT 155TH STREET.

call for the carrying of the driveway to Boulevard Lafayette. Because of its inaccessibility, the natural beauties of this boulevard, with its wooded slopes, precipitous in many places, banks of foliage and overhanging trees, and the incomparable views it gives of the Hudson and the Palisades, are unknown to the

Boulevard Lafayette. The approach widen out, forming a plaza corresponding to some extent with the entrance to the viaduct

north of Clareman The general plan of the extension provides for a carriage road sixty feet wide: a bridle path twenty feet wide; two walks of fitteen feet each, and grass plots five feet wide between roads and walks. Trees will be planted at the sides of the roads and and the Palisades, are unknown to the great mass of the people of this city. But with the building of the new driveway direct communication will be made with the Boulevard Lafayette and its splendid scenic surroundings.

This development of Riverside Drive will will be planted at the sides of the roads and walks. At intervals terraced walks and flights of steps will be laid out on the slopes leading to the river. The carrying out of the plans will provide a pleasure driveway from Central Park West, through Riverside and the Boulevard Lafayette to Ly kman Valley, and back by the Speedway and St.



make it the finest public driving road in the

Michoias avenue, in all a distance of fifteen world in the opinion of these who have exmiles. In describing the details of the scheme a few days ago, Borough President amined the plans and have seen the cele-Cantor said:
"A complete drainage, sewerage and brated boulevards and parkways of Europe. The extended driveway is to begin at 135th

water supply system is arranged, not for the park only, but for the future require-ments of the population which will surely follow the building up of this section of the city. The benefits to be derived from thas street with an elevation of eighty feet above the river. Traversing the old Ottendorfer property and passing the Moorish pagoda. now all but despoiled, it crosses 138th street completion of a much needed link in the at a grade which will permit the street to pleasure drives and parks of the West S.de will assuredly accrue as much to the whole pass below. The bridge over the street will be of masonry, of artistic design. Its abutments will contain public comfort thouses. From the bridge the route swings gradually to the west, approaching closely city as to the residents of that particular section. Fifty acres of additional park land and breathing space is the gain for the

"Buy China and Olass Right"

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West 21st and West 22nd Streets.

FINE CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS

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This is one reason why our establishment has become so widely known as the Great "Present" store of the Metropolis.

Another is that in trading with us you have always the choice of two pleasant alternatives:

(1)-You can make your present 25 per cent. better than if bought elsewhere; or

(2)--You can save 1/4 your intended outlay. This applies not only to the greatest and finest collection of Fine China and Rich Cut Glass ever brought together in any city in the world.

To the most wonderful exhibition of Plates; To the astonishingly diversified display of Dinner

To the dazzling display of genuine American Cut

But also to our immensely increased variety of Statuettes, Bronzes, Bric-a-Brac, Clocks, Candelabra and

NEWEST-LATEST-MOST DESIRABLE. EVERY ARTICLE SUITABLE FOR A GIFT. . EVERY ARTICLE 1/4 LESS THAN ELSEWHERE.

WEDGEWOOD

For instance:



During the dull summer months we con. VIENNA An important and interesting by tracted with a celebrated English china factory PLATES. of rich Vienna plates, with painted to produce for us several dozen very rich fish to produce for us several dozen very rich fish plates, to be decorated by the celebrated painter of fish, J. A. Plant. These have just arrived. They are beautifully painted with assorted fish subjects and beautiful gold lace

ones are priced for quick selling at RICH PLATES A present that is always LAMP in a recent advertisement we men-FOR PRESENTS. appreciated, always beau-tiful and at the same time DEPT. tioned our Lamp Department, and so prompt was your response that a numuseful is one of rich Erg ish plates, and we ber of the specially advertised lapps were im-have without a question the largest and most mediately sold. A special bargain in this dedistinctive collection in this country. As an example of several hundred dozen, we direct birds, etc., 60 inches high, price complete with

borders in either blue, pink, yellow or maroon, with very richly decorated gold borders. PUNCH CUPS Specially priced for the holiday season as AND SAUCERS. follows: Entree plates..... Dessert plates ....... Bread and Butter plates ..... 36.00 doz. ROEMER OR

RHINE WINE GLASSES.

From probably fifty different styles of Roemers or Rhine wine glasses we have arranged for your inspection large lot from which you can select the pattern that pleases you most at \$1.00

SPECIAL Those who have a specified sum SETS. TABLES. they were to special interest. We have endeavored on each table to show as treit a variety as possible. Special bargains CUT GLASS Full cut strawberry, diamond on our 25c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00, \$5.00 and TUMBLERS. tumblers... \$4.50 a dozen.

\$10.00 tables (UT GLASS An opportune purchase of IC . CREAM large size, very richly cut CUT GLASS glass ice cream trays makes it possible for us to offer DECANTER. THAYS. you ice cream trays ordinarily worth from \$20 to \$30 at the special price of \$18.00

STEINS. Either for dec orative or practical use steins are always ap-

man. With hundreds of others equally low priced we menion one lot at 75 cents, and another lot at \$1.00, both with



GOLD GLASS DISHES.



A unique and very interesting lot of gold glass dishes, suitable for berries, fruit, salad, etc., have just been received, and from a large line you can select the shape and decoration

ith LIMOGES CHINA Those desiring to make

of the plate. We have in stock similar plates their own use will find an unusual targain in offering in several different styles and decora \$50.00 a dozen tions. Complete set of too pieces \$18.00

your attention to rich English Coalport plates, burner and chimney .....

Jewelled glass punch

goods themselves - from

57.00 doz. port style of decor-49.50 doz. ation: raised turquoise dots, \$1.00 cach. Sherbet or finger bowl plates ... 41.00 doz. MARBLES. Our collection of Carrara and Castilian marble busts, statu ary, etc., is so interesting that we mention it again. The prices are as remarkable as the

> \$14.75 to \$1,200.00. Your attention is specially RAMEKINS AND PLATES. directed to Ramekins and plates. One pattern of special note has Coba t blue decorations; ramekins and plates complete, \$3.00 a dozen.

> BOUILLON CUPS Artistic decoration. AND SAUCERS. shapes, etc., in Bouillon cups and saucers, \$1.00 cach.

TANTALUS Arranged with decanters for Cordial Whiskey, Wine, etc. Also for elgar lars. Prices range from \$15.00 upward.

English shape. Richeut glass decanter, with heavy cut stopper and fancy cut bottom.

decided bargain, at \$7.50 each.



\$3.00 a dozen.

OPEN EVENINGS.

WEST 21ST & WEST 22D STS. **NEAR 6TH AVE.**